Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, MAY 11, 1840. **3,158.**

FOR LIVERPOOL direct, the fine Ship "SHANNON," of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. —For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. KELLOCK at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 11th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 11th May 1840.

FOR PASSAGE TO PENANG OR SINGAPORE.—The fast sailing Barque "SINGAPORE," J. HAMILTON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th instant. For Passage apply to Captain HAMILTON or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 11th May 1840.

NOTICE.

WANTED a few good able English Compositors, salaries handsome. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

Gazette Office, 11th May 1840.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following are the terms on which business will be transacted by the Bank:

Money will be received on Deposit or on current account, without any charge for commission, but no Interest will be allowed on such lodgements.

The Bank will realize dividends and Interests on Government Securities, on account of Constituents free of charge.

The Bank will issue, on application, Post Bills, payable to order, and at, not exceeding 30 day's Sight.

The following are the rates for Loans and Discount:

INTEREST.—	On Loans on Govt. paper...	5	₹ Ct.
	On Do. Metals..... ..	5½	,,
	On Do. other goods....	7	,,
DISCOUNTS.	On Government Bills.....	4	₹ Ct.
	On Private ditto.....	6	,,

The Bank Office is open daily (Sunday and other holy days excepted) from 10 o'clock before noon till 4 o'clock afternoon.

Proposals for Loans and Private Bills presented for Discount must be lodged with the Secretary before 1 o'clock, and not called for until the day following.

Government and Salary Bills may be discounted till 3 o'clock.

Post Bills will be issued till 3 o'clock.

All other business is transacted till 4 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th May 1840.

શ્રી.મુમ્બઇ.ની.બેંકની.બાબતમાં

ખબર.કીરાંથી. આપીએ.છે. કે.કેવલ.લખેલી. બોલી.પરમાણે. બેંકમાં. ક્રાંમકાજ.ચાલશે*

બેંકમાં. અમાનત.દાખલ.અથવા. ચાલુ. કૃશાખ.રાખવા.શાટું.કશી.કૃકશાઈ.લીધા.વીનાં. લોકોનાં.નાંણાં.રાખશે.પંણ. તેવાં.જે લેલાં.નાંણાંનું.કશ્રું.વેઆજ.આપશે.નકી*

બેંક.વાલાઓ.પોતાનાં.ઘરાકોને.કૃશા બે.શરકારી.નોટનાં.નાંણાં.તથા. વેઆજ.ક રું.લીધા.વીનાં.વશ્રુલ.કરશે*

બેંકમાંથી.જેકૃને.અપાવે.તે.જોગાનાં. પોશટ.બીલ.કાંઈ.લીધા. વીનાં.માંગેઆથી. કાકૃડી.આપશે.પંણ.તેકૃની.ચુકત. ૩૦ દા કૃડાનાં.કરતાંને. લમૃતી.કરશે.નકી*

કેવલ.કરેલે. વેશાજને. લાવે.નાંણાં. ખીરવાનો.તથા.દશતાવેજો.વટાવવાનો.લાવ. ચુકસર.કરેઓછે*

* ટાંચણ. શરકારીનોટપર.શેં કડે.૫ ટકાનેવેઆજે શલકીજાતનીધાતુપર.શેં કડે.પાટકા લેખે બીજા.માલપર.શેં કડે. ૭ ટકા.લેખે*

વટાવ. શરકારી.કુંડી.અથવા.તેવાંજનો.વ ટાવ.શેં કડે.ટકા. ૪ લેખે* પરલાડા.લોકોની.કુંનડી.અથવા.તે વાંજ.નો.વટાવ.શેં કડે.ટકા. ૬ લેખે

બેંકની.ખાસીશ.ખાઈનવાર.તથા.તેકૃ વારનાં.દાકૃડા.વગરે.કૃરશેજ.શકૃવારનાં.દ શ.વાગેથી.તે. પાછલા.પોરનાં.ચાર.વાગા.સુધી.ઉઘાડી.રેકૃશે*

નાંણાં.કકૃડાવા.વીશે.તથા.પરલાડા. માણાંઓની.ચીઠી.વટાવવાની.કોઈ.તે.માંગ ણી.કિ.વાગા.આગમચ.શેઅરદેટેરી. આગલ. મોકલવી.અને.બીજો.દાકૃડો.થાખ્યિા.વીનાંકિ. તેકૃનો.જવાબ.માંગવો.નકી*

શરકારપરની.ચીઠી.તથા. મુકારાની.ચી ઠી.તરંણ.વાગા.સુધી.લેશે* પોશટબીલ.તરંણ.વાગા.સુધી.આપશે* કિ.વીનાંકિ.બીજુ.શલકું. કાંત્ર.ચાર.વાગા સુધી.ચાલશે*

ડાયરેકટરોનાં.કોકંગથી*

કબલીક.કમલીક.કેખારગીલ*

આકટીંગ.શેકરેટેરી.તથા.ટરેજરઆર*

મુમબઇની.તારીખ. ૯ મી મેઈ. ૧૮૪૦

BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT having been brought to the knowledge of the Directors, that parties having accounts with the Bank, have so far altered the established form of Checque as to make it payable to *order* instead of to *Bearer*, thereby altering also the Character of the Draft, and entailing additional responsibility on the Bank, in respect to the authenticity of the signatures of Endorsers.—Notice is hereby given that all Checques passed on the Bank after this date, must be drawn conformably with the printed form furnished to Constituents, and made payable to Individuals and Firms, or *Bearer, and not to order*, otherwise they will not be paid.

By order of the Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Actg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd April 1840.

જાહેર. ખબર*

બેંકનાં.ડાયરેકટર.લોકોને.કેવી.ખબર મલી છેકે. જેમણી.ઓને. બેંક.શંગાયે.કૃશા ખ.છે.તે.લોકોકે. બેંકની.ચીઠીનાં.ડેડવેલાં.લખ તયે.ટિલુખ્યું.ફેરકાર.કરેઉછેકે.તે.ચીઠી. લાવનારનો.જગોકે.જેકૃને.જોગા.તે.ચીઠીનાં. નાંણાં.અપાશે.તેકૃને.આપવાં.ટિલું.ફેરકાર કરેઉછે.અને.કેવી.રીતે.કરીને.તે.ચીઠીનાં. અરથયે.પાણ.ફેર.કરેઓછે.અને.બેંકને.નાં શે.તેકૃવી.બીજા.ધાણી.જોગાની.ચીઠી.કરી. આપવાની.શકીઓ.લખવાવીશેની. જમાનત. નાંખીછે* —વાશતે. આ.લખેઆથી.ખબર. આપેઆયે.આવેછે.કે.બેંક.વાલા.આજની. તેરીખથી.જેકાંઇ.ચીઠી.પરાર.કરે. તે.ચીઠી. છા પેલા.નમુનાંકે.જે.બેંકનાં.ઘરાકોને.આપે આયે.આવશે.તે.ગુજબ.મારવી.અને.તે.કૃરે કે.ધાણીઓ.અથવા.પેકૃડી.અથવા.તેકૃતીચી ઠી.લાવનાર.જોગાની.મારવી.અને.આડર. જોગાની.મારવીનકી.નકીનર.તેકૃવી.ચીઠીનાં નાંણાં.આપેઆયે.આવશે.નકી*

ડાયરેકટરોનાં.કોકંગથી*

કબલીક.કમલીક.કેખારગીલ*

આકટીંગ.શેકરેટેરી.તથા.નરેજરઆર

મુમબઇની.તા૦ ૨૩ મી.એપ્રિલ. ૧૮૪૦

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Seeds are for Sale at the Agri and Horticultural Society's Office—Knoll Koll, Cauliflower, Purple Brocoly, Red Beet, Lettuce, Curled Endive, Turnip, Radish, Parsly, Scorzonera, Asparagus, Long Purple Carrot, Spinach, Newzealand Spinage, and different sorts of Beans.

ON Wednesday next the 13th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following goods. An Invoice of Town made Shoes, consisting of Stout laced, double tied, full, and half dress Gentlemen's Shoes, Bridles, and Saddles by "Salmons," Foraging and Fancy Caps, a Staff Officer's Cocked Hat and a Saddle Cloth, several pieces of Green Cloth, and also several pieces of Bleached Long Cloth slightly damaged with Mildew.

The remains of an Invoice of Clothing from the well known maker "McCallam," a quantity of Oilman's Stores just imported viz. Hams, Raspberry Jams, Jars of Red Herrings, Anchovy and Herring Paste; Berkley and Glocester Cheese, Shiraz Wine, and a quantity of Ripe Bottled Beer.

AT noon, two Madras built Pallanquins, any Horses or Cattle offering, and a Suit of Sails belonging to the late Ship "*Hannah.*"

LONDON MADE SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of the above from a first rate Maker, consisting of Buggy Harness, Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Horse Cloth &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A very Stylish London built Britzka, with German Blinds, Lamps, and every thing complete and quite new in excellent order.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 11th May 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 11th May 1840.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta
Messrs. BINNY & Co..... Madras.
Messrs. LECKIE & Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. FRITH & Co..... Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place Charing, Cross.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

16, *Cornhill, and* 8, *St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.*

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS.

BY the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India viâ Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail willlikewise be made up monthly, viâ FALMOUTH.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London viâ Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the Corresponding dates of despatch from London viâ Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail viâ Falmouth will await at Malta the arrival of that viâ Marseilles.

FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta,*		
1839	Saturday, Dec.	21	1840	Wednesday, Jan.	8
1840	,, Jan.	*		Feb.	*
	,, Feb.	*		Mar.	*
	,, Mar.	21		Wednesday, Apr.	8
	,, Apr.	*		,, May	6
	,, May	23	*	,, June	10
	,, June	20		,, July	8
	,, July	25		,, Aug.	12
	,, Aug.	22		,, Sept.	9

The present Contract Terminates.

* *These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec.* 1839.

FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta.*		
Saturday,	Jan.	4	Monday,	Jan.	13
Tuesday,	Feb.	4	Thursday,	Feb.	13
Wednesday,	Mar.	4	Friday,	Mar.	13
Saturday,	Apr.	4	Monday,	Apr.	13
Monday,	May	4	Wednesday,	May	13
Thursday,	June	4	Saturday,	June	13
Saturday,	July	4	Monday,	July	13
Tuesday,	Aug.	4	Thursday,	Aug.	13
Friday,	Sept.	4	Monday,	Sept.	14
Monday,	Oct.	*5	Tuesday,	Oct.	13
Wednesday,	Nov.	4	Friday,	Nov.	13
Friday,	Dec.	4	Monday,	Dec.	14

* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their Letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an *Annual Subscription of £1 in advance*, to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, they may send their letters to be registered and forwarded; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage,—that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail. the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be 1s., all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "viâ Falmouth," and "viâ Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the dates above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that Saturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arrival of the Mails at Alexandria on the 19th of every month, they are immediately conveyed across by Express in three days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.—But—

—A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days, by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

	Chief Cabin. £ s. d.	Second Cabin. £ s. d.
Between London and Gibraltar	20 0 0	14 0 0
Between Gibraltar and Malta	13 0 0	7 10 0
Between Malta and Alexandria	12 0 0	8 0 0
	45 0 0	29 10 0
Between Falmouth and Gibraltar	18 0 0	12 0 0
Between Alexandria and Beyrout*	6 0 0	4 0 0
Between Marseilles and Malta	9 0 0	

Including Provisions.

* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11*th, and* 21*st of each Month.*

	1st Class. Fr.	1 Class. 3d Class. Fr.	Fr.
Between Marseilles and Malta	230	140	60
Between Malta and Alexandria	250	150	70
If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be	250	150	140

Not including Provisions, which are chargod for at the rate of 6 Francs per diem for *Dejeune a la Fourchette* & dinner.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption :—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, *Cornhill*" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is tobe charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt *registered* and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respective'y. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent :—

VIA MARSEILLES

IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 2*s.* 8*d.*
Under Half ditto, double di to... 3*s.* 6*d.*

VIA FALMOUTH.

IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 1*s.* 0*d.*
Under One Ounce, double ditto... 2*s.* 0*d.*

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch the Steamer Hugh Lindsay to the Persian Gulf, on the 15th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—*Saturday, May 9th,* 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Some few purchases of Cotton have been made at higher prices—say 105 at 106, but it is not likely these rates can be maintained.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—All fancy articles are at a discount, and most of the dealers from Guzerat, Marwar, Punjab & Cabool have left, so that sales are mostly confined to staple articles of Grey Longcloths, Domestics, and other articles of large consumption.

			Rs.	A.	P.
2100	Pieces	Doria and Dimity..... per piece	4	0	0
1000	,,	Doria..... ,,	7	12	3
1000	,,	Grey Long Cloths..... ,,	6	8	0
1500	,,	Do. do..... ,,	7	10	0
500	,,	Do. do..... ,,	6	8	0
500	,,	Do. do..... ,,	7	2	0
400	,,	White do..... ,,	8	5	0
700	,,	Do. do..... ,,	7	6	0
720	,,	Do. do..... ,,	7	12	0
700	,,	Do. do..... ,,	6	15	0
400	,,	Do. Cambrics..... ,,	4	8	0
5000	Yards	Cotton velvets..... per yard	0	14	0
700	Pieces	Grey Jaconets..... per piece	3	5	0
400	,,	Do. do..... ,,	3	9	0
3300	,,	Do. do..... ,,	3	4	0
500	,,	Do. do..... ,,	2	12	0
400	,,	Do. do..... ,,	3	2	0
500	,,	Do. do..... ,,	3	12	0
400	,,	Do. Madapollams..... ,,	3	10	0
800	,,	Do. do..... ,,	4	14	0
1400	,,	Do. do..... ,,	5	12	0
1000	,,	Do. do..... ,,	5	2	0
1000	,,	Do. do..... ,,	3	12	0
400	,,	Do. do..... ,,	4	5	0

THE MONEY MARKET.

Five per cent Govt. Paper is in some enquiry there being hardly any for sale, and will readily command the rates quoted. Four per cent Paper is still looked on unfavourably, though some few sales have been made.—Exchange remains steady, some Govt. bills on Calcutta at 60 days sight have been sold within the last few days at Rs. 98 2 annas.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Are much the same.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBALTERN'S MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—Will you oblige the undersigned by advocating the cause of the Old Subalterns, and circulating thro' the medium of your columns a Prayer to our Honorable Masters, something to the following effect, for the consideration of the junior Grades ?

Why it should be I know not, but the Bombay Army and especially the Subs, appear to be (of the three armies) the least alive to their owa interests.

The Memorial of the undersigned Military Servants of the Bombay Establishment most respectfully sheweth—

That their seatiments were fully conveyed to your Honorable Court in the Memorial of the Bengal Officers, praying for an extension to them of the Boon of half Pay, enjoyed by the Officers of her Majesty's Army, and to which it appears no reply has been vouchsafed by your Honorable Court. That your Memorialists are deeply grieved at the denial to them of advantages conferred upon their Military Brethren of the Queen's Service, and to which by constant exposure in a trying climate, they conceive themselves at least equally entitled, and their exclusion from this benefit is considered by them to be a great hardship.—Your Memorialists hope to be able to prove to your Honorable Court that by granting this their Prayer, the benefit derived therefrom to the Service, and to your Eastern possessions, will by far overbalance the small item of Extra expense which would be incurred by granting the Boon, which is only looked for in the Subaltern grades, vizt.

1st. The increase of your Patronage accruing from the retirement of some decrepid and dissatisfied Officers.

2nd. The advantage of having in your Army some younger and more efficient men, to replace others in bad Health, or of a morbid and Hypochondriac habit.

3rd. The very small proportion of officers who would avail themselves of the Boon and retire on the pittance offered, would not become burtheasome, as it would not be even a decent competence in England for them, besides which, a fair proportion only of the three Presidencies, might annually be allowed to retire.

4th. A certain number of half Pay officers being at home in a good climate, would in a few years recover their strength and energies, and would be more efficient in case of need, if called upon to return to India during a war.

We therefore most humbly and respectfully solicit that Captains and Subalterns may be allowed to retire on the half Pay of their Rank after ten years actual Service in India, without reference to a sick certificate, and your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

OLD SUB.

THE BUGGY WALLAS, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The Public ought to be much obliged to you for exposing the tricks of the Hammauls, Tindals, and Buggy Wallas, perhaps the following which occurred to me if not amusing, may prove instructive. I had occasion about 9 in the Evening to go to Mazagon, and as Hammauls are always difficult to procure at that hour, I was obliged to have recourse to a Buggy and made for the Church Gate, where as usual I found plenty all anxious to have the honor of fleecing me, after a deal of bickering 5 Rupees was to be the sum for the trip, money down and off we went at the "pace that Kills" until nearly opposite the Marine Battalion lines, where the beast made a most wicked stumble, and on the driver getting out to discover the cause, he pronounced the horse dead lame, and our united persuasions could not induce the beast to move, just at this moment another Buggy came up whose driver appeared to be a friend of mine, for after a little conversation the man told me that his horse was too lame to proceed, but that if I got into the other Buggy which was driven by his Bh'aee he would take me to my destination. Being anxious to get on I willingly did so and arrived safe enough, and on my jumping out glad to have escaped without a broken neck, the man demanded 5 Rupees as his fare, I was highly indignant at his impudence and was walking off, when he very cooly told me, if I did not pay him he should give me in charge to the police, it was in vain that I stated my having paid 5 Rupees to his brother, he said he knew nothing whatever of the man who drove me, and that as I had hired his Buggy, I must pay for it and so at last I was obliged to do, this was no doubt a preconcerted thing in spite of my friend *not knowing* who my first Coachman was.

Your very obedient,

JACK.

LETTER No. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

My dear B.—Ingee is a queer place ater all, and off lauk so ot. Why I do beleeve as I've melted away pounds since I landed, we cum ashore in a bundle bote, as they calls it, Liddy the Major, and I and Sukey Smith, my owa made, who wouldn't leave me not no ways, though she almost broke her art a parting with Willum the Footman, who was a artless fellur, or he'd a followd her the wurld hover, but you men is always desaviours, and false.—Owsomeever I dont think Sukey ull break her art this time, as Serjeant Stickem Macfattle's Horderly was *particler* on the voyage, and I suspec Sukey is like the Mackrel and bites at a bit of red cloth. Well we cum ashore at Pollys Bundle, and the fust thing I seed, was things like small Horses with long Poles to 'em which McFattle said was Polkeys and I must git hinter one, well thinks I, I've bin in diligens, and hin a Steam Coach, and hall manner of wehicles, but this is a reglar Jack in a Box matter. Has there was no halternative I was a goin to git hin but we rekond vithout our oast. The Polkeys men says summut to me in a houtlandish gibberish, so says I no saveè, and no comprend. But McFattle blowd 'em up, and I found has they wanted to know where we was a goin and would n't start vithout a 5 roophees in and for heach, for the Polkeys which McFattle said was a himpersihun, on which they said "ropee fust, then go" McFattle said he'd take 'em to the Polish, at wich they honly grin'd and said has they was quite huggreeble. So at last as we was in the son, we was hobligd to submit. But hour troubles warnt hover for the Bundle bote man axed 10 ropees for bringing hus a mile, howsome hever McFattle give him 3 roopees and he said as how he'd pull us hup afore the Justases, more hof which anon. Well McFattle goes to put me in my Polkey, which was for all the word like a Rabbit Hutch with sliding doors, hin I gets, and not a looking wot I was about, hout I goes of the t'other side, and should have hurt myself preposteriously, hif it hada't a bin for a lot of Cottun which was in bail a top of which I fell, has it was, I *it* my elbur a Thump, and nocked a new *At* all to smash, and was very much flustrated. At last I gits in agin, and after fast itting my ed, and then skraping my knees agin the Drarur, horf we goes, and an huncommon queer *sinsashion* hit is, I was shook up like a Bottle of Essic and wot with the eat and the fall, and the shaken, when we cum to Byculor, I couldn't heat more than a littel mulligotorny soap, 3 or 4 mutton chops, rise and kurhee, and some hale, and man goes. Which frute I likes very much. I should have toll you we is a stopping with a hold frend of McFattles, til we goes hup the country, to jine the ridgement. Our oust is. Majer Muggins a hun common nice Juntleman, somewheres habaut 50. and I must say huncommon hattentif to me, and wery parshul to Beer, so we has a commun hobjee of intrest. Just as we was in the middle of dinner, in cums Sukey Smith with a face as red as fire, and says "Maam says she, I wishes to speak to you if you please," so says I speak hout Susan, so she shook her hed and look'd at the gents, so I retired, and says she "Maam I opes as you didn't eat any of the mulligotorny," so says I "why Susan ?" "so says she Maam, I was hin wot *we* calls the Kitshen but they calls it here the Bawbajees Corner, "and then I seed a dirty fellur has they calls Antonio "as they told me was the Cook or Bawbajee, and so I "begins to know why they call'd the Kitshen his corner. Well he was too dirty, Ma'am says Sukey to "tutch with a Fork and had nothin on but wery dirty "smalls and a flannel Westkit. I went hout of the "*corner* it being wery ot, and when I cum back half "an our ater to look for my dinner I seed the Bawbajee without his Veskit, so says I. Aar you ashamed to be before a decent young woman in this way, "when says he, what can do. No cloth got. Veskit take for squeez soup, and truly Maam there I seed "it all hover yeller a lying in the hashes in the corner "and says I, Missus shant ave hany soup if I can elp "it." Then seeing as I turned vite in the face Sukey says, dont be down in the mouth Maam! wot want pison will fatten, My art was as you may suppose nearly hup in my mouth, howsomever ater I'd had a little Brandy which I always keeps buy me in case of axidens or Corporal Morbus, I got better and says I, Sukey you should a seezed Time by the fireleck as Shikspur says, and a cum up afore the Soup. When I goes back Liddy and the Gents axes me, What's the matter, and McFattle says I opes no skrew loose, so I thort of the screwing of the Veskit but as Sukey said about Pison, they looked all the fatter for their dinner, so thinks I why should I exasperate their interuals After Dinner we weat hoff for a hairing to a place as they call Hexplainit, we driv up and down and seed a staty of Lord Wellsly wich put me in mind of King Charley at Chaising cross, only he hada't no oss.—But lauk wot queer things pepul goes about hin—Polkeys on Weels was a goin like smoke—hand Parshee men full tilt when we cum back—Sukey Smith cums hup to me an says Maam don't you heat no toast at Tea, says I, 'why Sukey ?' Why say she I seed that Bawbajee Antonio a makin it hin is Corner, he fust melted sum Batter in a frying pan and as he hadn't no nife he makes a grab at a hold cock, claws a bunch of fethars hout of his tale, dips em in the Butter, hand lays hit on the toast. Now this here was too much, so says I, I'll tell Majur Muggins, hand will get rid of Tonio houl of his Corner *de press*—has we used to say in France—and now My Dear B. I'm a goin to bed in a furen land ater circumventing Hoshun, but lauk a daisy Wot is it is a bitin my haukles? Oh me, him bit to death and Liddy is a cumplainin too, they say they is musqueteers as is a bitin us I cant hold I my Pen no longer, so good nite, Hif Faint eat hup afore to-morrow you shall ear more from yourn till Deth.

DOROTHEA RAMSBOTTOM.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 8th.—Capt. Spencer, 24 B. E. Regt., from Poonah.
do. 9th Capt. Cotgrave, Artillery, from Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Peart, Civil Surgeon, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.

May 8th.—Ensign W. F. Sandwith, 23d Regt., to Karrachie.
do. 9th Capt. Thorton, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.
do. 10th Lieut. H. Creed, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—May 8th, Portuguese Brig Simplicia, J. L. de Almeida, Master, from Damaun 6th May.

Do. 10th, Ship Lowjee Family, R. Ayers, Master, from Aden 16th April. *Passengers.*—H. C. Officers, Troops and followers.

Do. 10th, Barque Adele, P. Menisse, Master, from Cochin 14th April. *Passengers.*—A. de Silva, and 4 Natives.

SAILED.—None.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	23rd May.
Lady East	J. Nusserwanjee and Co.	London	
Ganges	Skinner and Co.	London	Dispatch.
Neptune	D&M. Pestonjee	London	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace	Skinner & Co.	Singapore	
Fort William	J. Jeejeebhoy		
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Barossa	Frith and Co.	Singapoor	30th May
The Ceylon Gvt Steamer Seaforth	Frith and Co.	Columbo.	uncertain.
Moffatt	Do.	London	30th May.
Regular	Ritchie Stuart and Co.	Liverpool	dispatch.
Gondolier	Dirom Carter and Co.		

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Semiramis, Berenice, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, and Shannon, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Candry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Neptune, Abbotsford, Dowlatpursal, Fattay Mooabarrack, Caulerbar Khain Moombarack, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamaly, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kasrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Marie, Inglis, Singapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, and Adele.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanca, and Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London	17th Feb.
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	15th Feb.
*Catherine	Forbes & Co	London	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.	London	30th Dec.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.	London	2nd Do.
Thetis	Do. Do.	London	18th Feb.
Tartar	Remington & Co.	London	15th March
Javerna		London	
Lord W. Bentinck	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	24th Feb.
Justitia	Wooler & Co.	London	5th March.
Queen Victoria		London	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
*Pinaw ara		Liverpool	7th Dec.
Castrian	Edmond Bibby & C	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic	George S. King	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown	Dirom Carter & Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	
Monarch		Do.	30th Jan.
Hindoostan		Do.	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech		Do.	27th March
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co.	Llanelly	30th Nov.
Queen		Do.	23d Sept.
Salacia	Dirom, Carter & C	Do.	
Pacquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia	T. Jefferies & Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar		Rio	
Brenda		Salem	25th Dec.
Calcutta	Dirom, Cart, & Co.	Liverpool.	17th Mar.
Northumberland		London	5th Apr.
Sarah	Grey and Co.	London	25th Mar.
Tweed			5th Do.
Lord Aucklan	Dirom Carter & Co	London	25th Feb.
Cumbriar		London	2d April.
Dartmouth	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	
*Lintin	H. and Cardwell.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson	Do. Do.	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon		Liverpool	2d April.
William	Dirom Carter & Co	Liverpool	
Madonna	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool	
Westmorelan		Hull	18th March
John Garrow		Newcastle	
Memnon	Dirom Carter & Co	Llanelly	
Colchesters		Llanelly	16th Feb.
Elizabeth Wal		Do.	

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
11th Monday	7 24	7 53
12th Tuesday	8 31	9 0

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 11—Monday.
12—Tuesday.
13—Wednesday.
14—Thursday.—First Battle of Seringapatam 1791.
15—Friday.
16—Saturday.—Full Moon. Battle of Albuera 1811.
17—Sunday.—4th Sunday after Easter.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, May 11, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last; May 8, Portuguese Brig *Simplicia*. J. L. de Almeida, Master, from Damaun 6th May; May 10, Ship *Lowjee Family*, R. Ayers, Master, from Aden 16th April, left the *David Clark* and *Charger*, at Aden; Do. Barque *Adele*, P. Menisse, Master, from Cochin 14th April, touched at Mab.

IN the press of European Intelligence consequent upon the arrival of the Mail, we are obliged to lay aside for the present almost all Indian News, although there are many interesting subjects which demand serious and early notice—and to which when the bustle and excitement consequent on the receipt of the English Papers have subsided, we shall turn our undivided attention.

WE have received a letter from a valued Correspondent "OLD SUB" which we hasten to lay before our Military readers, and are sure that it will meet the wishes of many of the older Subalterns in the army, some of whom have been from 12 even almost up to 20 years looking forward in vain for promotion. Solomon truly says "that hope deferred maketh the heart sick" and protracted exile, scanty pay and deteriorated health, will cause unpleasant feelings approaching to disgust, even in the most disciplined and enduring soul.—The measure of Half Pay would be a direct advantage to the Court of Directors in every point of view. None but the unfortunate would apply for it. The man who has weathered the first 10 years of his Military life is likely to see the full period of his service to an end, as he has got well seasoned. Now the getting rid of such a person from whom all his best energies have been extracted by service, climate, and rough living, would be a prospective saving while the Neophyte, who filled up his place would be a new source of patronage. We can add nothing to the admirable Memorial of our "OLD SUB" it is replete with every argument which could shew the utility and mercy of the measure, and we trust

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that the Old Subs of the Bombay Army, will respond to his call, and not allow the imputation noticed in his letter to remain, but will shew that they really are alive to their own interest by adopting his Memorial.

IT was our intention to have given some account of the loss of the Ship *Competent*, and had accordingly prepared an authentic relation of what occurred as witnessed by spectators on shore. But conceiving that in all cases the maxim of "Audi alteram partem" should be observed, we applied to her Consignees for information on the subject, from whom we met with a polite attention to our wishes, and were referred to a friend of the Commander during that Officer's severe indisposition, and from him we are truly sorry to learn that Captain Robison lies in such a state as to preclude the possibility of any inquiries being made of him at this moment. Under these circumstances we shall await a more suitable opportunity for introducing the subject.

WE have received a letter signed "A. S. BLOCK" complaining of tyranny, and oppression on the part of Heads of Public Offices in (as the writer says) *unwarrantably* appointing Natives to vacant Clerkships instead of Europeans. We had hoped that our notice of a letter of a similar tenor a few days ago, would have put a stop to the receipt of lucubrations of this nature. We shall at all times be happy to advocate any legitimate cause of complaint, but all must be open and above board, and we are determined so long as we have the controul of the *Gazette* Press, that it shall not be permitted to be the medium of anonymous attack or descend to be the vehicle of personality or private pique. We are stern advocates for the liberty of the Press, but are equally an enemy to its licentiousness. The blow dealt in the field of battle is as honorable as the assassin's stab in the dark is base, cowardly and treacherous.

WE have received a letter from a Correspondent signed "JACK" and are really glad to see the necessity of some measures being taken with our friends—"Messrs. Tindal, Hummaul, Dinghy Buggy Wallah & Co." vindicated, though we regret it should have been at our correspondent's expence. We trust that the Public will allow no extortion or villainy on their part to pass over silently, and we shall be always too happy to afford any complaints a place in our columns. We have here mentioned the Dinghy Wallahs also, as they are one of the tribe of Bloodsuckers and annoy and cheat poor Jack perhaps more than any of the others of the Firm.

For example an officer of a Merchant Vessel happened to be ashore the other day and being rather sharp set and Dinner on board always at 2 (WAITING FOR NO BODY) he went down to the Bunder Head about half past one. It happened that he had only half a rupee in his Pocket which is an ample remuneration for a cast on board in a Dinghy, but these Gentlemen not wishing to discredit their cloth, insisted upon receiving two rupees and a half. In this dilemma he was obliged to pledge his honor to comply with the demand or be subjected to much inconvenience, hunger and nail biting, and no prospect of satisfying his hunger with any other comestible. We look anxiously for the New regulations.

WE rejoice to learn from "*The Friend of India*," that the settlement of the Land Revenue in the Western Provinces is at last accomplished; and perfectly agree with the Editor of that publication. "That no measure ever reflected greater credit on the "administration of the British Government "in India," and we are truly glad, that one act at least of Lord William Bentinck's Government must give unqualified satisfaction to every benevolent heart, while its policy will be sufficiently evident to every sound mind. We are directed to consult "*The Meerut Magazine*" and the consolidated circular order of the Allahabad Board for the details of the matter, and we shall immediately procure those publications and give an early analysis of their contents. We should also have extracted the article from "*The Friend of India*," but our limits will not permit us to give so lengthy an article in this issue. The state of Society in the Western Provinces among the Ryots appears greatly to resemble that in the Deccan, the Lands are held by Village communities, and there are few cases of Zemindary. The settlement has been made for thirty years, and we have not a doubt not only of an increase of revenue to Government, but an improvement both of the moral and social condition of the agriculturists in general, we do sincerely hope that so beneficial a system will with modifications be generally extended to all the Provinces of this vast Empire. From personal experience and much intercourse with Natives of all classes, we are sure that its adoption in the Bombay Provinces would be hailed with one sentiment of joy and gratitude. The certainty of tenure would induce a spirit of independence while a fixed moderate assessment would relieve the anxious peasant from fears of starvation, and the painful heart breaking feeling that his efforts however strenuous were likely neither to benefit himself or fill the mouths of his children.

We would again advocate what we mentioned before viz. the institution of small Loan Banks in the large Town of the Provinces, to afford loans to ryots for strictly agricultural purposes at good security and charging 9 per Cent Interest. Get the Ryot once out of the fangs of his blood-sucker the Sett or Marwarry, and grant him such a measure of relief as that to the people of the Eastern Provinces, and we might hope soon to see substantial Yeomen and thriving Farmers in the place of squalid Zemindars and despairing ryots. We shall return to this subject at an early period.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

SIMLA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)—Simla is filling as fast as a sinking ship, yet Simla goes along all the more swimmingly. The Bishop they say is horribly wroth or rather, (for the Right Reverend Diocesan is too good a man to be *horribly* any thing) not a little astonished and disappointed to discover that the Auckland Estate at Simla is unfurnished—a circumstance which would seem to predicate that it had been understood between My Lord Temporal and my Lord Spirtual that Temporal and my Lord Spirtual that Temporal's "Lodgings to let" were to be furnished apartments. His Lordship spiritual is not, I understand, to be at Simla before the end of this month or the beginning of next.

I am further "instructed to inform you," that families are entering Simla almost hourly; par exemple four distinct parties of ladies and gentlemen were putting up on the 26th ultimo at the vine tree bungalow and other four or three (I am not with precision told which) were at the same time "cribbed and cabin'd" in durance vile at the Hurreepoor bungalow, weather bound by a severe hail storm, though *how* the *four* ladies and their four gentlemen accomplished their "*clinicau*" arrangements for the night in *two* small rooms, deponent sayeth not.

At Simlah they had on the same date rain, hail, and snow descending (at different elevations) simultaneously; so that Horace's "Olne jum satis nivis in terris, atque *grandinis* diræ" was admirably adapted to the condition of the suffering Simlaites.

The Lady of the Bishop's Family Physician had already reached Simla; and also, (*another* of the best components of His Lordship's establishment) manifold hampers or chests. My information is lamentably imperfect as to the nature of the receptory—of fruity chambertin, and champagne, sparkling and still, white and pink; "I love them all, says my friend, just as I love all pretty women, whether sparkling or still, white or pink or a happy combination of the four." I also stopt four Paharees with rich Argosies of Rota Tent and Paxaretta; and other carrying on poles, chests inscribed with what I decyphered to be "Hock Rudesheim Berg," and "St. Peray," (i do like the Rhenish Wines)—most mystic symbols, foretokening many a genial hour to come; "a feast before us and a courteous host," whose varied and brilliant conversation is not the least valuable portion of the entertainment he so frequently and so hospitably provides. Nay, I have often recalled to mind, when the gifted old gentleman ceased to speak, those opposite lines by, I forget whom,

> "A fall of voice
> Regretted like the nightingales last note."

Thus writes my Correspondent.

Poor fellow! His "*unction*" is really "*extreme*;" tho' whether arising from his reverence for the wines, or for their hospitable owner is not quite so apparent.

After his emotion has a little subsided he proceeds to say that Colonel Howitt had issued cards, or was about to issue them, for the first of a series of monthly balls, which, in laudable emulation of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the gallant Colonel has it in contemplation to give "henceforth until the end of time," or of the season—whichever event may happen to occur first. Masks are to be admitted and fancy dresses urgently solicited; and as these latter are to be regarded as a personal compliment to the host and his fair daughter, every body will have an opportunity of enacting a most agreeable character by the simple process of throwing of their own;—flattering, is it not? The gallant Colonel's mansion is described as admirably adapted to the festal purposes, to which it is to be *consecrated*, a fact that it appears, was practically demonstrated on more than one occasion last season, during the occupation of the house by its fair proprietress, Mrs. Major P. Craigie, and her lovely daughter, whose parties still survive in the remembrance of the Simla world, as composing some of the very pleasantest reminiscences among all the "pleasures of memory."

Fancy snow at Simla so late as the 26th of March! and the clouds are said to be again threatening a visit from "the snow spirit." But at Nogkondo, says my friend, it is averred by two adventurous youths who had just returned from thence, it snowed so heavily on the day and night of the 26th, that they were "snowed in for four days at the traveller's bungalow," and would have been literally famished, but for the beneficent intervention of two home cured bear's hams, which viands, minus, bread, biscuit or chupatty sustained them till the morning of the fifth day. These viands moreover were impregnated with such a sweet-smelling savour, that they say, it is rather pleasant than otherwise, for either of these cavaliers to come "betwixt the wind and your nobility;"

> You may have, you may, sweeten the boys as you will,
> But the scent of the *bear-ham* hangs over them still."

My Correspondent now proceeds to recount sundry witty, but wicked anecdotes of Simla, pleading in apology that

> "*Ridicule demands*
> *Quick change of objects*,—and to laugh alone
> At a composing distance from the haunts
> Of strife and folly—though it be a treat
> As choice as musing leisure can bestow,
> Yet in the very centre of the crowd
> To keep the secret of a poignant scorn,
> However to airy *Demons* suitable,
> Of all unsocial courses, is least fit
> For the gross spirit of mankind,—the one
> That soonest fails to please, and quickliest turns
> Into vexation."

But as I cannot deduce from my friend's rhythmical defence, sufficient justification for the indulgence of ridicule in *any* shape, I shall not abet *you* to abet *him*, to enact the part of Asmodeus before the public. I will therefore conclude my discourse with two pieces of information, which in the present critical condition of our foreign and domestic relations, cannot be otherwise than valuable to that august "Meditative Assembly," the Governor General in Council.

Imprimis.—There are to be hebdomadal subscription Balls at the Simla Theatre, where Mr. McDonald has cleaned and repaired a large Argand Chandeliers; and Secundo—Colonel Tapp is studiously occupied in the performance of his fiscal functions at the embryo Sanatarium of Kussowlee—where the collections of Revenue, under the auspices of Mr. John Marshman's Regulations, is diurnally progressing to an enormous extent, and from whence the proceeds are hourly dispatched in Wicker *Killas* via Loodhiana to Cabool, to defray the expenses of the Affghan Campaign so that those potent, grave and reverend signors, need be under no apprehension of a failure of "the sinews." I must add for the benefit of the Governor General *out of* Council, that his A. D. C. Cunningham was united on the 1st of April to one of the most lady like amiable, and accomplished young ladies in India, and that amid the good wishes of the entire society of Simla who were invited to a sumptuous *dejeuner a la fourchette* at the mansion of Mrs. Clarke) the happy young couple proceeded after the ceremony (fancy their going before!) towards Hurreepoor—the only contingent circumstance to be regretted being that unfortunately the Hurreepoor bungalow is constantly assailed by dawk travellers from the plains. Every particular connected with the ceremonial, such as the distribution of the wedding compliments—cards to wit—was strictly regulated by English precedents. Thus the livery servants—(Jampanees,) who carried round these little reminiscences in small *satin lined christening baskets* wore gay new favours in their caps—caps to be sure somewhat similar in points of cleanliness to those thrown up by the populace of Julius Cæsar; but certainly having a remarkably English effect, taken "en masse."

We are truly a vastly aristocratic community—we paupers of the Honorable Company's services—for paupers we are, and assuredly nothing *short of short* purses sent any of us hither, as the children's story books have it, "to seek our fortunes." Now can anything be more absurd and contemptible than the mode of procedure just now adopted at Massoorie, with reference to the application of a Mr. Richardson, an English gentleman of independent fortune and unimpeachable connections, for admission into the public Hotel at that place. They absolutely refused to take him in." The prima facie inference to be drawn from this gentleman, exclusion from the aristocratic circles of Massoorie, is that some valid objection to his admission inheres either in his circumstances, his character, or his condition in life. But the *fact* is in direct antagonism to the inference. He is travelling, as I have said, on means perfectly independent, and for aught that appears to the contrary, princely, he has come to India, as Lord Valentia came years before him, with a view to extend his foreign travel; he is residing at Massoorie with one of *our sprigs of nobility*. to wit, an Asst. Surg. of the Company's service; and his reputation is as unimpeachable as that of Cæsars spouse. What then is the head and front of his offending? what is the mighty error the inexpiable crime that has entailed upon him the penalty of exclusion from the Brookes's or the Whites of *fashionable* Mussoorie? Proclaim it not in Gath. This independent gentleman, this intelligent and enquiring traveller, has not the good fortune to belong to the service of a company of highly respectable cheesemongers, he is not an exile for life in the country, he has gone so much out of his way to honour with a visit; he is neither a bilious zillah Judge, a superannuated Major, nor an M. D. of the Royal College of Physic, and so forth, at Aberdeen—and further he is not to be voted a bore, and fated to vegitate, a driveller, on the shady side of the high street at watering places, when he returns home. *How* then can he be qualified? How then can anybody *marvel* at his being black balled?

They manage these things differently at Simla, and Mr. McDonald has found no difficulty in effecting the gentleman's admission into a triumvirate (the other two members being "in the service") of occupants of his new Hotel, called Blessington; and, I am confident, that Mr. Richardson on his arrival at Simla, will be received with all possible kindness and attention by the whole of the society at that place.—*Commd. Advcr., April* 23.

THE NECESSITY FOR A THEATRE.

FROM THE NOTES OF AN IDLER.

The offer made by Mrs Leach to instruct any young person inclined to make the stage a profession is a most judicious one, for if ever theatrical entertainments fail in Calcutta, it will be for want of female assistance, always supposing that the Protesters do not succeed in convincing an enlightened public that the Drama is a devilish indulgence. A theatre in India is a greater enjoyment than a theatre in England. There, people are out all day sight-seeing, or may be, at their pleasure; exhibitions of all the arts and all the sciences invite their attention at every turn; music, painting, sculpture, have their various temples, there are a thousand lounges for the curious or the idle. Here it is a little the other way. There is nothing to be seen, and if there were it would be too fatiguing to look at it. The latter point however I need not argue until the first is denied. There really is nothing to interest us from morning till night—If a man be not a lawyer, or a doctor, or a Custom house officer, or an auctioneer or the editor of a newspaper, he has nothing in the world to do but be punkah'd in a tolerably room and drink cold beer. As for the ladies, it is difficult to suggest the possibility of their doing anything at all, beyond going to sleep after breakfast and waking to tiffin, dozing till six, and driving till dinner—And that drive! what is there in it to stir the blood, to rouse the energies, to *vitalize* the inanimate! 'Up and down' like the sides of a street, but dare not to attempt the 'round about,' unless you have the courage to face that demon dust so eloquently anathematized by BOLE PONGIS. 'Will you go to see the order of the course?' Why one must, for 'us all there is to see—and such an all! Half a thousand people—always the same half thousand—nodding to one another from Britchka, Barouche, and Buggy, Palanquin Carriage and Pony Phaeton—What a horror to know that you cannot see a new face, or at any rate the odds against it are about the same as against getting the lack in the lottery, and feeling that you ought to be thankful for the novelty of a new bonnet—What a horror to know even the action of every horse, and the cut of every swarthy charioteer—why you are deprived even of the excitement of wondering who will come next, so long do you know the turn out before you can recognize its contents. What a horror to see the same dirty wretches skulking on the tail board of a carriage, or huddled up like a dirty clothes bag, and jamm'd behind a buggy in almost all the nakedness of Nature's livery—What a horror the equestrianism of the course. A canter with the wind at your back, which some powerfully descriptive gentleman has called 'a short hot,' and a walk back with the breeze in your face, which the same authority designates 'a long cool'—Well, you alternate this long cool, and short hot some half-dozen times, the evening draws in, equipages drive off, picking up here and there divers little pieces of humanity that have been playing on the midawn, and looking very like strips of withered parsnips, and the entire enjoyment of Calcutta, except hot rooms and cold dinners at night is at an end. Under such circumstances a theatre becomes an invaluable resource, a refuse for the destitute of all public amusement. It is something to have a good laugh before going to bed, and not slightly beneficial to one's health and spirits to hear others in a state of cachinnation. It is confidently reported that the success of the *Sans Souci* during the past season has led to the intention of lowering the rates on life insurances, while the reduction is to be made up to the Companies by an additional premium on taking the risk of all solemn blockheads.—*Eastern Star, April* 19.

ASSAMESE LABOURERS.

Letters from Darjeling state that a number of Assamese labourers ready to take service as pioneers and clearers have arrived at the Bright Spot, having been collected for Government purposes. But not being at this moment urgently wanted for such purposes they are available to the public at 3 and 4 Rupees a month per man. The complaint used to be of a want of such aid. Surely, now, the public will have themselves only to think for delay in the clearance of their sites, &c. &c., if they neglect the present opportunity. From other quarters we learn that 600 convicts are employed on the Maldah and Dinagepore road, and we trust that the Dalaulgunge and Telalyia one will receive equal aid; and further that by next season, we may have a steamer to Dalaulgunge via Maldah with a good dâk from the first named place for the 38 miles to Telalyia, and with a good four inside light post coach from the latter place to Dinagepore; so that our Calcutta Cockneys may be able to act on the 'mitrum hortum mavis accipe' principle in regard to their route of travelling to the Bengal Simlah.—*Englishman. April* 21.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Quetta, dated 24th March. It contains no political intelligence, and the pretty valley of Shawl, is putting on its mantle of green. The political agent is introducing, through the assistance of Dr. Talker, all kinds of Europe vegetables, especially potatoes. Morel and has been brought into cultivation this year than has been known for years. The climate is extolled by every one, the Thermometer never rising 4 degrees in the 24 hours, and in a house the warmest period seldom above 75d.

The *Bolan Rangers* are spoken of as very useful body of men, always covering their charge in safety through the pass. So little danger is now apprehended, that officers, form small parties, and go on fishing excursions in the neighbourhood *of the Pass.—Hurkaru, April* 21.

A Letter will be found in another column, having reference to the meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, which will take place at the Town Hall, this morning, when several matters of importance will be discussed.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Linton's Oratorio at the Town Hall last night was pretty well attended, and went off very successfully. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the Chief Justice, Sir J. P. Grant and several other persons of distinction were present.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, April* 6.)

Several petitions were laid on the table in favour of and against church extension, and numerous petitions against and in favour of the corn-laws. Among the petitions praying for a repeal of the corn laws, was one presented by Lord John Russell from 300 bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Manchester and Salford, men, many of them, possessed of great property—the whole of them together being worth, as he had been informed, £30,000,000 of private property, and entertaining different political opinions—but all praying for the total and immediate repeal of the corn-laws.

Mr. HERRIES begged to call attention to a circumstance which deserved inquiry. Some time back he called for certain accounts of the Post-Office, which were furnished about a week ago. The papers had now been printed and delivered to members; but he found that the figures in the printed statement differed materially from those in the account laid on the table of the house. The alteration was by no means immaterial, inasmuch as the produce of the Post-Office was estimated in the original account at only £450,000, while in the printed estimates its income was stated at £530,000, being an addition between the time of laying the return on the table and the time consumed in printing it of £80,000.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged to remind the house, that one of the departments having discovered a mistake in their calculations, had requested an opportunity to alter it. (Hear.)

Mr. HERRIES had indulged in no insinuation upon any one. Being on his legs, he would take the opportunity to ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. About 18 months ago a cargo of rough rice was brought from America, and when introduced into this country it was charged with a duty of 2s 6d. per bushel. The parties importing it claimed under the American treaty with this country to be placed on a footing with the most favoured nations in respect of the duties on similar commodities. They urged that by an act of parliament the import duty on that article coming from the western coast of Africa was fixed at 1d. a-quarter, and they insisted on being allowed to import the article at the same rate; but 18 months, they stated, had now elapsed without being able to obtain any satisfactory answer to their complaints." He wished to know whether it had yet been decided that the cargo should be admitted on the terms the claimants desired?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER now heard for the first time that the parties had received no answer to their representations upon this subject. They had undoubtedly applied to be allowed to introduce their cargo at the low rate of duty, but the Treasury had always denied their right, and the American Minister communicated to them the ground of the decision.

Mr. HERRIES gave notice that he would move for certain papers connected with the case.

CANADA BILL.

The Bill for effecting a union of the provinces having been read a first time.

Lord J. Russell, in moving that it be read a second time on Monday se'nnight, alluded to mis-

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representations of what he had stated on a former occasion, which, if not corrected, might cause serious apprehensions in Canada. The misrepresentations were not with respect to Canada Bill itself, but a bill intimately connected with it, on which he had stated generally his opinion on moving for leave to bring in the Canada Bill—the bill with regard to the clergy reserves. His lordship went into a statement of the account which he actually gave of the circumstances under which the Clergy Reserves Bill was passed. The Government, he said did not wish to place such an obstacle in the way of the Governor-General as to direct him peremptorily to propose what might lead to very general opposition, but they had given him such instructions as not only authorised him, but required him to effect, if he saw any prospect of doing so, the settlement of a question which had been for so long a time the cause of discontent and discussion. So far from disapproving of what the Governor-General had done, he would say, without referring to what he thought, as was probable that if this measure did not meet with opposition in Parliament, it would be the means of establishing lasting peace in the provinces of Canada. He wished those who intended to take part in the discussion on this subject to look more closely to the declaration made by Mr. Fox in 1791, to the declarations of Lord Stanley and Sir G. Murry in that house, to the speech of Lord Harrowby in the House of Lords, to the evidence given by Lord Stanley before a committee of that house, to the speech of Lord Ripon, and the message sent by him to the House of Assembly in Upper Canada, and to the transactions that had taken place since that time, and to consider how far it would be advisable for Parliament to disappoint the wishes of the people of Canada on this subject. He was convinced that the measure to which he referred was intimately connected with the bill just read a first time, and had an important connection with the state of Canada; and he hoped that those who took a view adverse to this bill would seriously consider all that had hitherto taken place, and also how serious a matter it would be to run counter to the wishes of the loyal subjects of the Queen in those provinces who were disposed to adopt this measure (hear).

Mr. MACKINNON gave notice of his intention, after Easter, to move for a committee to investigate the subject of the emigration of labourers from India to British Guiana.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved for a return to show the labours and the emoluments of the Judge of the Admiralty Court in certain specified years.

Mr. J. A. SMYTH, in the absence of Mr. Crawford, having proposed the names of the Committee of Inquiry on the surrender of opium in China, an objection was taken by Lord Sandon, which was repeated by Sir Robert Peel, Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Herries, that 15 out of the 21 members were selected from the Ministerial side of the house.

Sir R. PEEL thought Ministers might have been satisfied with a majority of nine to seven or eight to seven; but fifteen to six exceeded anything he had heard of in the whole course of his parliamentary experience.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer, observed that the objection of the right honorable baronet would have been a good one if this had been a party question.

On the suggestion of Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. J. A. Smith postponed the appointment of the Committee till this day.

THE CORN LAWS.

The order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on this subject being read,

Mr. WODEHOUSE opposed the motion. He had never defended the corn-laws, nor would he ever advocate them on any other ground than that stated by Mr. Huskisson—that the corn-laws involved such immense interests in this country, and were closely connected with the well-being and comfort of all classes, and moreover, surrounded with peculiar difficulties, that they must be governed by considerations connected with this country, and only secondarily by our relations with foreign countries. The present corn-law had existed twelve years, and during that time wheat had been on an average fifty-seven shillings a-quarter, while nine millions of quarters had been imported from foreign countries, and during the whole period the duty had not been over 5*s*. Surely, then, the corn-laws could not have been productive of so much evil. The King of Prussia openly and unequivocally declared that he would be guided by what this country did in taking the duties off corn. (Hear, hear,) Might not his example be followed by the government of other countries, upon whom we might be dependent for corn? That ought to be the precedent, not only to the landed interests but to every other interest in the country. After combatting the views of Mr J. Lloyd in his pamphlet on this subject, the hon. member concluded by expressing a hope that the existing government would not remove the land-mark established by these laws, which had been sanctioned by the administration of Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. RICH was in favor of a fixed duty, without meaning a repeal of the existing law He said that from 1774 to 1790, under the free system, prices had been steady, and 500,000 additional acres had been brought into cultivation. Under the present law the fluctuations had been extreme. It was complicated with many steps, and these abrupt, especially in the very part of the scale where they ought to have been easiest—where the prices exceeded 65*s*. It was to have produced moderate prices, steady supply, and prosperity to at least the agricultural classes. All these anticipations had been disappointed. It had been said, however, that so great a nation as ours should grow her own corn. Would you extend that argument to tea, to coffee, to cotton? It was impossible for her, with her great population, to-under herself independent of foreign supplies. A fixed duty would give not only a steady import, but revenue which would preclude the necessity for any new tax.

Captain HAMILTON deprecated the disturbance and the distress which must follow from a repeal of the present law. It was not for this densely peopled country to throw all the inferior lands out of cultivation, and render itself dependent on the States of Germany. A great landholder in Hampshire, now employing upwards of 40 labourers, had informed him that if the present law were repealed he should be unable to employ more than 15. What, then was to be the refuge of all the remainder, displaced by the abandonment of cultivation on the inferior lands? The union workhouse, where they might expect, ere long, to be joined by their former masters.

Lord MORPETH said that his persuasion of the impossibility of forming a Cabinet which would be united in the particular view entertained by himself had reconciled him to the consideration that on this question the present Ministry was divided in opinion. Although he spoke not with the weight which might have attached to him had he been representing the sentiments of the Government, yet he felt himself bound to say a few words on behalf of his constituents, who took an anxious interest in the subject. Even districts which were merely agricultural, in the riding which he represented had joined in petitions for an alteration of the law; and if he were not now to concur with them, he knew not how he could put up our common prayer for daily bread. He wished a general interchange of produce between all parts of the world. Monopoly should be banished from the family of nations, like selfishness from private life; and philanthropy and patriotism should be synonymous terms. He did not deny the expediency of some protecting duty, nor would he prejudge the question whether it ought to be fixed or graduated, though his own impression was in favor of the fixed, as promoting uniformity of supply, and preventing sudden exportations of bullion. The argument against agitation was in favor of the side he espoused, for agitation could be stopped only by the removal of the grievance. But gentlemen were like the vestry in *Oliver Twist*, all struck with consternation, because the hungry asked more to eat. This motion might be negatived; but he was confident of eventual success. Having lived to see freedom of religious opinions, and freedom from personal slavery, he trusted also to see freedom to trade in corn.

Mr. G. KNIGHT observed, that if mere modifications were desired, it would be idle to make a comprehensive reference to a committee, which could produce nothing but disappointment. But the people were beginning to understand the subject, and to know that free trade in corn was not compatible with high wages, and that its only effect would be that of enabling the master manufacturers to increase their own gains at the cost of the operatives and the landlords and to grind their workmen still lower. No novelty had been produced since the rejection of this attempt in the last season, except one which he much regretted—the exhibition of a majority of the Cabinet Ministers in hostility to the agricultural interest, but sheltered under the high minded expedient of an open question. The present law, though of course it could not controul the season, had much mitigated the evil arising from their inequalities. He appealed for support more especially to the members for Ireland, whose staples was agriculture.

Mr. PRYME proposed to add to the motion for a committee, by way of amendment, the words "with a view to the reduction of the average prices specified in the table annexed to the act (the 9th of George IV) according to which the respective duties are imposed." He grounded his recommendation on the argument that agriculture is entitled to a protection in proportion to that which is given to other articles of general consumption. He supported his views by extracts from Adam Smith and Ricardo. Agriculture, he would remind the house, was subjected almost exclusively to the burdens of tithe, and to a much larger proportion of church, county, highway, and poor rate, than other branches of industry were liable to bear. He contended, however, that the present protection was too high, that it occasioned frequent fluctuations, and that it injured our commerce and manufactures, the prosperity of which was most important to agriculture, itself; and his conclusion was, that the requisite protection would be better afforded an alteration of the present scale than by a fixed duty, which would be grievously injurious in years of scarcity. Such years he showed, had occurred not only under the present law, but under the system existing at the close of the last century, which was practically a system of free trade.

Mr. W. DUNCOMBE opposed the motion for a committee. He was persuaded that neither a fixed duty nor even a repeal of all duty whatever would satisfy the agitating parties. Their object was a general abolition of all burden of which this was only one. If the duty on foreign corn were to be removed you must remove the duty on all other duty on all other foreign commodities. Was Government prepared to surrender all these sources of revenue?

Mr. CLAY amid much interruption supported the original motion, and endeavoured to enforce the necessity of conceding what he described as the general and still increasing desire of the nation at large. (Cries of question.)

Mr. SHAW was solicitous to correct the error committed by Mr. Villiers in representing Ireland as a country whose export of corn was not extensive. Mr. Villiers had supposed that this export of corn was not extensive. Mr. Shaw, from the actual figures, showed on the contrary, that the export of corn, flour included, was very largely increased. Much complaint was in England of the influx of Irish labourers; if the corn law should be repealed, there would be not merely an influx but an inundation of them.

After a few words from Mr. Villiers of explanation, Mr. Brotherton (it being 12 clock) moved an adjournment, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 12.

(From Galignani's Messenger, April 6.)

The *Temps* having mentioned a report that the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the extraordinary credits demanded for Algeria had decided, by majority of eight to one, on proposing a considerable reduction, at the same time expressing an opinion against any further extension of conquest in Africa, and a desire that the government may limit the occupation to three points, the *Courier Francais* states that it has made enquiries as to the truth of this report, and has found that it is correct in every respect. Upon this subject the *Commerce* says,—"We believe that the Committee has decided by a majority of eight to one for the abandonment of the entire system of colonisation in Algeria. It has expressed a desire that France should give up the whole of the lands in the interior, and limit her occupation to the three fortified points of Algiers, Bona, and Oran."—The *Messager* says that the Committee came to a formal resolution on Saturday, not only to recommend a very restricted occupation of Algiers, but also that Government should be requested to fix, not later than next year, the definitive limits of the French province. The amount of the credit extraordinary, it adds, was voted unanimously.

The Minister of War has appointed the following personages to be a committee for receiving and applying subscriptions for the monument in commemoration of the defence of Mazagran:—Marshal Gérard, Marshal Clausel, the Count de Ségur, Gen. Durrieu, and Messrs. Chapuys Montlaville, Vitet, Ledèm, Las Cases, jun, and Laurence, Deputies.

A report has been received by the Minister of War from Marshal Vale, dated Algiers, March 28th. It states that since the date of the last dispatches no event of importance had occurred. The enemy had approached the blockhouse of the Camp of Fonlouck and Ouad-Kaddara several times, but had retired after exchanging a few musket-shots. On the 11th, a French reconnoitring party had been attacked near Kara-Mustapha; one man was killed and eight were wounded. The enemy had also harassed the Camp of Arba, but only one person on the side of the French had been killed. This was Captain Mallon, who has died of the wounds which he received on the 11th March. At Douera the enemy had carried off eleven chasseurs of the 1st regiment, who had wandered at a distance from the regiment, which was on its march, and who were without arms; but the enemy being pursued, two of the chasseurs were recovered, and three Arabs were made prisoners. Abdel Kader was in the Valley of Ghelif between Medeah and Miliana. The Hadjoutes, driven back by the expedition against Cherchell, had abandoned the plain of Medjda, and appeared decided upon establishing themselves beyond the first chain of the Atlas.

A letter from Algiers, 28th ult., states that large convoys of provisions and ammunition continued to leave for Blidah, being the last preparations for the grand expedition, which was only waiting the arrival of the Duke of Orleans. The *Grondeur* steamer had arrived from Toulon on the 27th, with some of the servants and baggage of the Prince. It was generally thought at Algiers that the intention of the Marshal was first to take possession of Miliano, Medeah, and Mascara, and to make these three points the bases of operations. According to appearance the campaign would be of at least two months duration. It was supposed that the expedition would visit and destroy Tekedempta, where the Emir has a considerable depot of arms and ammunition. The Custom house authorities having taken possession of Cherchell almost at the same time as the French troops, the port had been declared open to merchant-vessels at Algiers immediately took in cargoes for Cherchell, where a considerable number of wine, brandy, and tobacco dealers intend to fix themselves.

The Viceroy returned from his visit to Cairo on the 15th. He remained there only two days, engaged in regulating state affairs, and the measures which will be necessary in case he is obliged to call out the National Guard. In his way back he stopped at Rosetta to examine the machine for threshing out rice, with which he was well satisfied. This tour on the Nile has been beneficial to his health, and he proposes shortly to make a journey in the provinces of the Delta, if the state of politics permit him. Since his return, although the fear of foreign aggression diminishes daily, he has continued his already formidable preparations of defence. Along the whole coast, workmen are constantly employed night and day. All the forts and redoubts are put into perfect condition. New fortifications are being raised at points which were considered not to be sufficiently strong, and a prodigious quantity of projectiles have been stored wherever they may be wanted. For the defence of the shores of Alexandria alone 1,330,000 balls have been collected. Selim Pacha of the Artillery, General of Division, who lately commanded one of the corps in Arabia, and distinguished himself at the battle of Koniah, Selim Bey and Achmet Bey, from the army of Syria, are here superintending the disciplining of the troops. Every day the workmen of the arsenal, the soldiers from the Turkish fleet, all the sailors of both fleets, and our 8,000 National Guards are exercised, and practised in manœuvres. It is curious to see the peaceable inhabitants of the city, most of whom pass their lives crouched on the carpets of their workshops, marching gaily and proudly through the streets, with their muskets on their shoulders, to the field. The same spectacle to be seen at Rosetta and Damietta; and, yesterday, deputations came from Boulac and Old Cairo, demanding of the Pacha the favour of being allowed to join in the defence of the country. Mehemet Ali was present, the day before yesterday, at the practice of the Artillery, near Pompey's pillar. Many consuls, merchants, and other Europeans, were spectators, and all agree that the Egyptians are good marksmen. At yesterday evening's sunset the English Steamer *Cyclops* came into port, after a passage of three days from Ourlac. Colonel Hodges assures us that she brought no letters, and that the Admiral being without any news, in consequence of the delay of the French packet, sent her only for the purpose of carrying back those which may have been brought by the English boat on the 19th."—Another letter says that the Arabs no longer shew any repugnance to enter the National Guard, and that they continue their drillings at home, after returning from parade. The Change of Ministry in France had produced much sensation in Egypt, M. Thiers being expected to favour the Viceroy.—The plague had rather subsided, but it was known to have broken out in the Hauran, in Syria. The lawless state of that district was said to be as bad as ever, and the chiefs had refused to come to Damascus to confer on measures for stopping the infection.

A Neapolitan correspondent of the *Constitutionel* states that the Duke de Serra Capriola, Ambassador to France, left Naples for Paris on 29th ult. The King, it is added, had hesitated for some time to accept the resignation of the Prince de Cassaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, and had endeavoured to persuade him to address a note on the sulphur question to the British Ambassador. This however, the Prince refused to do. The Duke Sillà di Santa Christina had been appointed his successor, but had not sent any definitive reply to the last communication from Mr. Temple. He had declared that the affair required mature consideration The *Augsburg Gazette*, we see, gives the title of the new Minister as the Prince Sillà Ruffo; and adds that the Neapolitan government has determined to send commissioners on this subject to England.

The *Temps* publishes the following returns of sulphur exported from the entrepot at Girgenti, in Sicily, between the 1st May and 31st December, 1839:—London, 4,900 *cantari*; Liverpool, 4,650; Falmouth, 26,705; Rouen, 17,550; Marseilles, 74,294. The French company, it adds possesses in store at the present moment more than 450,000 *cantari*.

A Carlist agent, as is stated in a letter from Valence on the Rhône, believed to be charged with a mission from Cabrera to Don Carlos, has just been arrested in that town, and sent on in custody to Paris.

"Accounts," says the *Sémaphore*, "have been received from M. Combes, on his way to Abyssinia, dated Cosseir, Feb. 12. He and his three companions were in good health, and were to embark the following day for Gedda. He states that he had received great facilities from the Viceroy. M. d'Abadie arrived at Gedda on the 24th January, thirteen days after leaving Suez, and intended to leave for Abyssinia on the 29th. M. Lefevre, a naval officer, who was sent to Abyssinia last year, erroneously said to be dead, arrived at Alexandria on his return, on the 15th March, and sailed in the French packet on the 17th. He brings with him four Abyssinians, who are sent by the Prince of Abyssinia to study at Rome, and afterwards in Paris. One of them is a doctor of laws, and another is a military chief, who had under his command a thousand men; the youngest of the four is 22 years of age, and speaks French fluently, having acquired the language from an English missionary, who, not being able to make him learn English, was compelled, in order to make use of him as an interpreter, to teach him French. Doctors Petit and Dilon, the companions of M. Lefévre, remained at Aden, the capital of Tigrê, from whence they sent a fine collection of objects of natural history for the Museum at Paris."

Shakspearian Readings. By B. H. Smart.—The plan upon which these selections (illustrative of English and Roman history) is made, cannot be too highly commended. Brief historical memoranda connect and illustrate the scenes chosen for reading, and thus the hearer is at once made acquainted with the character of the period, and the principal events involved in the dramatic study that follows. The true spirit and application of the poetry is by this means fully expounded, and nothing more is required but a sufficient appreciation of the nature of his task on the part of the reader. We strongly recommend this volume to the attention of all persons concerned in the tuition of the young.

A Practical Treatise on Brewing. By William Black.—The merits of this treatise are well known. It is practical, comprehensive, and clear; and the best proof of its popularity is that it has reached a second edition in a comparatively short period.

Ephrain Holding's Domestic Addresses, Friendly Remarks, and Scraps of Experience.—A curious collection of little hints to young and old upon the every day business of life. The author is not wanting in sagacity, and he treats his multifarious topics, from spinning-tops to matrimony, with equal ease and good sense. We hardly know to what use the book can be turned, seeing that youth and senility are alike counselled in its pages, and that it is not likely the old will choose to be schooled in the same tiny volume with their grandchildren; but it is well worth perusal by both.

The Hand-book of Chemistry. By G. H. Cauter.—Although it is evident that this book has been prepared with unusual circumspection, and that the author has endeavoured sedulously to avoid the opposite extremes of brevity and prolixity, which are often equally dangerous in scientific treatises, we fear that, considered as a popular essay, the publication will be found too elaborate. The professional student in chemistry will derive great advantage of it, and to such it may be strongly recommended; but those who study chemestry merely to acquire a general knowledge of its elements, will hardly have enough of it to try to prosecute the inquiry through this volume. It is carefully compiled, however, and the index of reference is valuable feature.

Observations, &c., By E. W.—The second edition of a collection of maxims, and other laconics. Like all such collections, it has some good, and a great many bad points.

The New Eton Greek Grammar. By Clement Moody.—A valuable publication, written in English, clearly arranged, and containing a variety of obvious improvements upon all former works of the same kind.

Rudiments of Animal Physiology. By Dr. G. Hamilton.—This treatise has been prepared with a view to introduce the study of animal physiology into schools, and is issued as one of the numbers of CHAMBERS' Educational Course. The desing is meritorious, and the execution is creditable to the acquirements of the author.

The History of Scotland By Robert Simpson.—When a book has reached its twenty-third edition, which is the case with Mr. SIMPSON's history of Scotland, it hardly needs any commendation from literary censors. As a school-book this history is one of the best of its kind with which we are acquainted.

Dr. Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England. By Robert Simpson.—In this instance Mr. SIMPSON is nearly equally successful, and has already reached his thirteenth edition of GOLDSMITH's England, bringing down that history to the reign of VICTORIA.

Account of the Edinburgh Sessional School, &c., By John Wood Esq.—The popularity of this work in Scotland has carried it into its fifth edition, and the ability it displays is worthy of its success.

An improved and Greatly Enlarged Supplement to Mr. M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary &c.—The object of this supplement is to bring down the information contained in Mr. M'CULLOCH's Commercial Dictionary to the date of its publication, showing the legal changes that have taken place in the interval, and explaining such new laws or commercial regulations as may have been introduced The same care which was bestowed upon the original work is equally evident in the supplement, which contains several articles of paramount importance, not only to men of business but to the public at large, and which is, of course, indispensable to those who are in possession of the dictionary.

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